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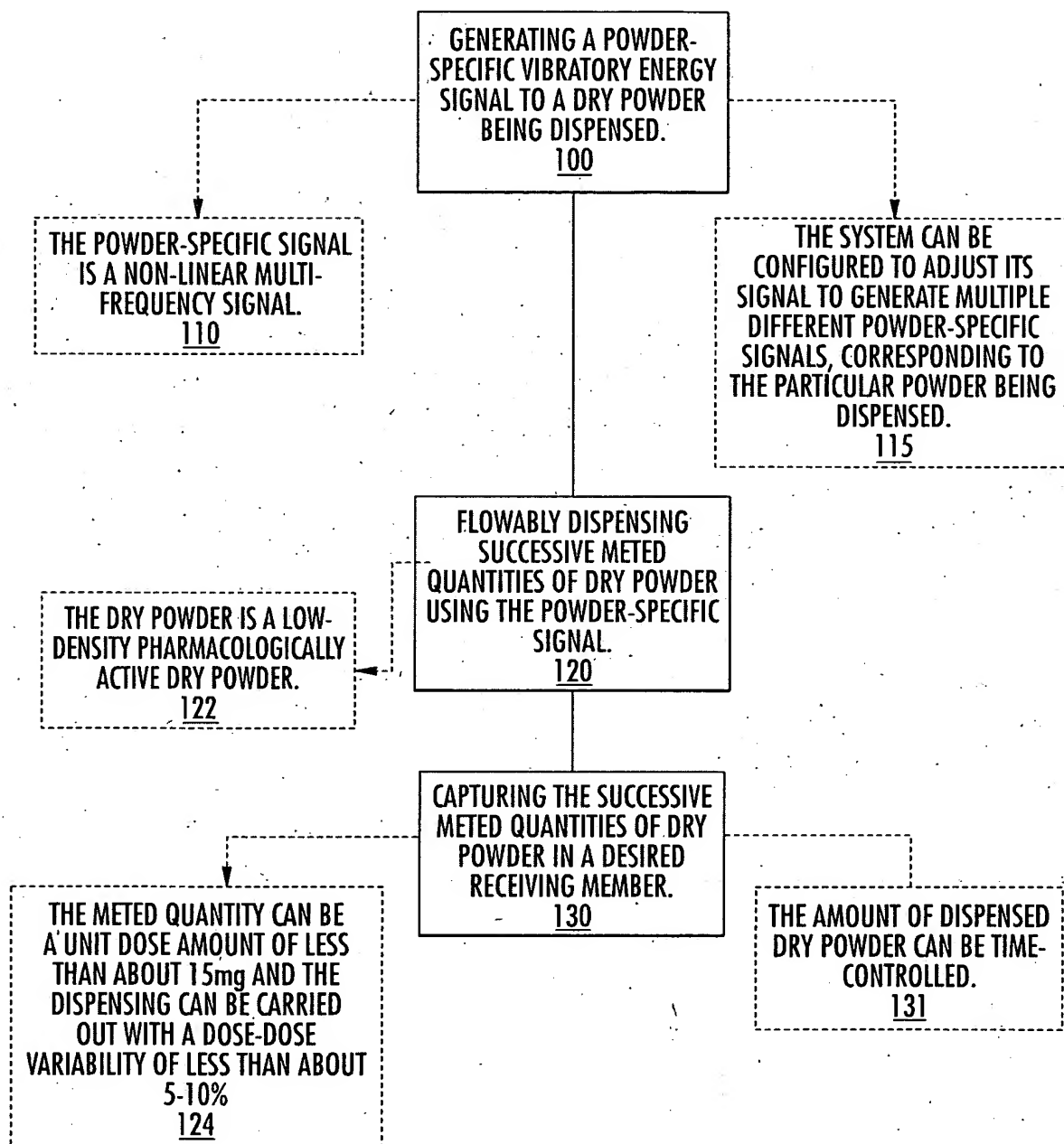


FIG. 1B



Replacement Sheet



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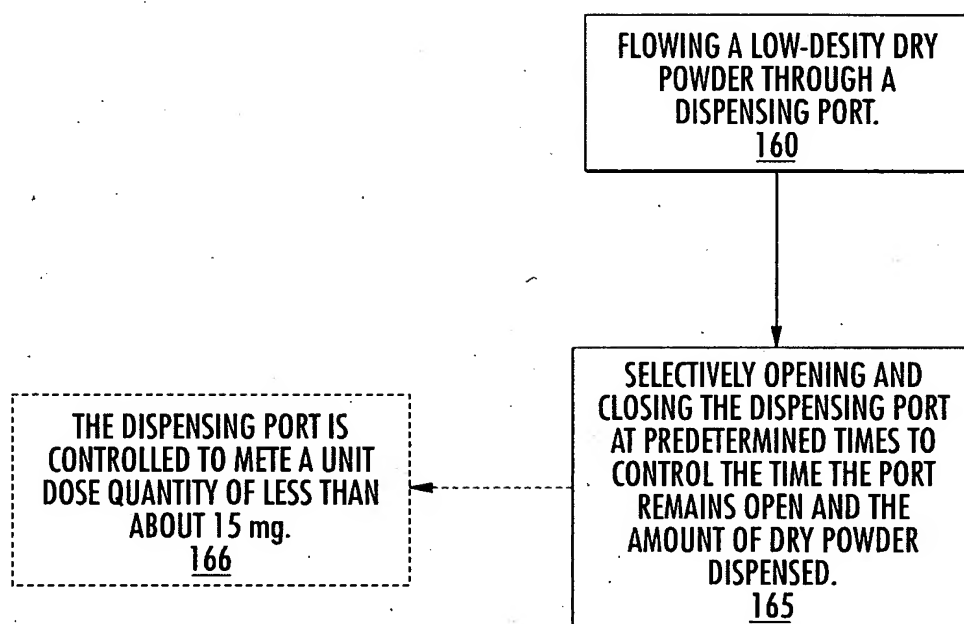
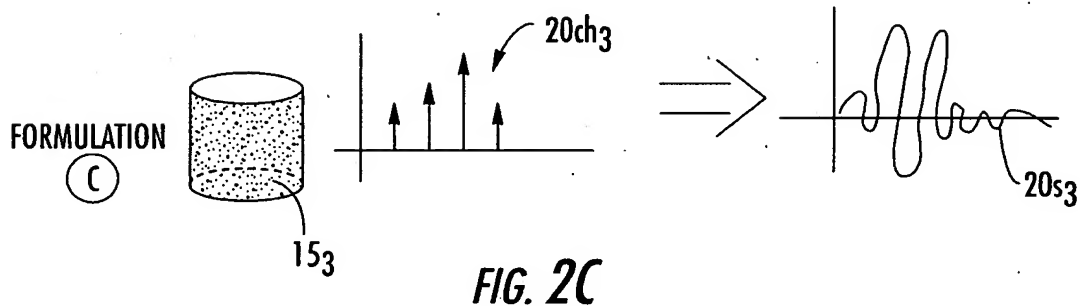
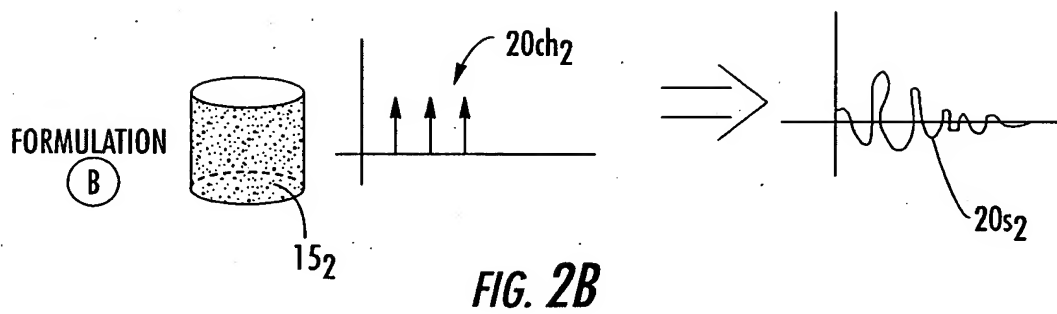
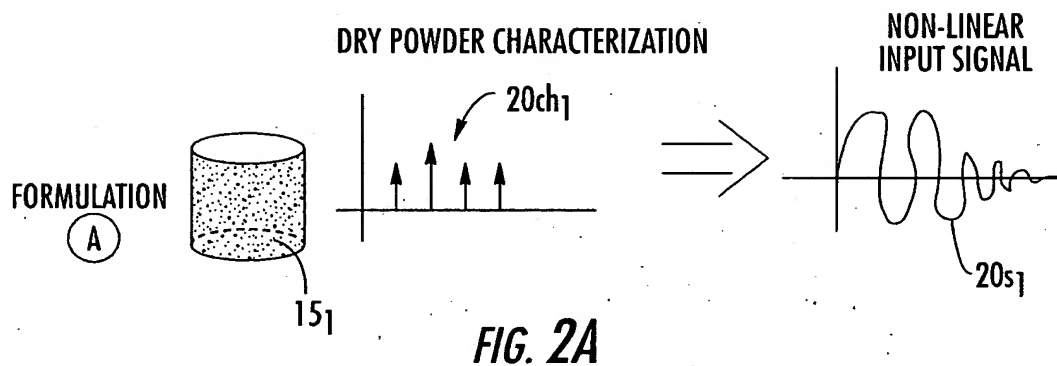


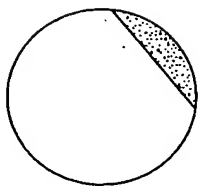
FIG. 1C

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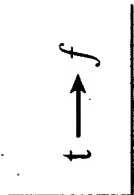
SIGNAL GENERATION ALGORITHM

FIG. 3A



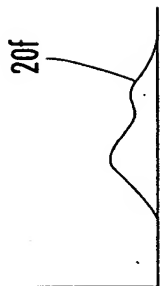
MEASURE TIME BETWEEN
AVALANCHES FOR
POWDERS IN
ROTATING DRUM

FIG. 3B

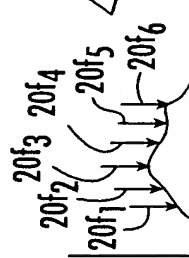


CONVERT TIME
TO FREQUENCY SPACE

FIG. 3C



PLOT DISTRIBUTION
OF FREQUENCIES



RECORD TOP SIX MOST
OBSERVED FREQUENCIES,
TYPICALLY REPRESENTING
75% OF DISTRIBUTION

FIG. 3D



SUPERIMPOSE THESE SIX
FREQUENCIES TO CONSTRUCT
A SINGLE SUPERPOSITION
SIGNAL (CAN INCLUDE
STEP OF ADJUSTING RELATIVE
AMPLITUDES)

FIG. 3E



Replacement Sheet

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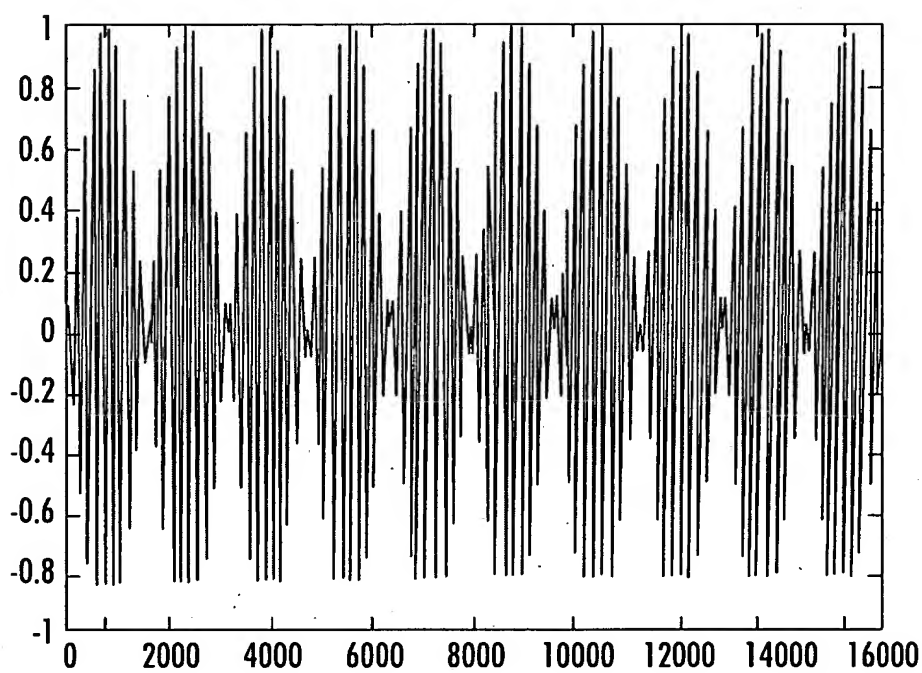


FIG. 4

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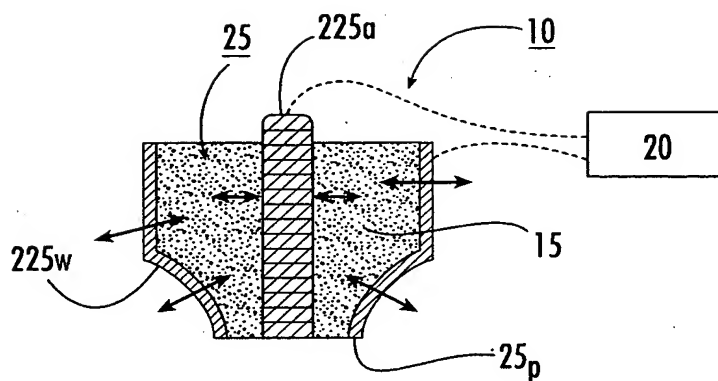


FIG. 5A

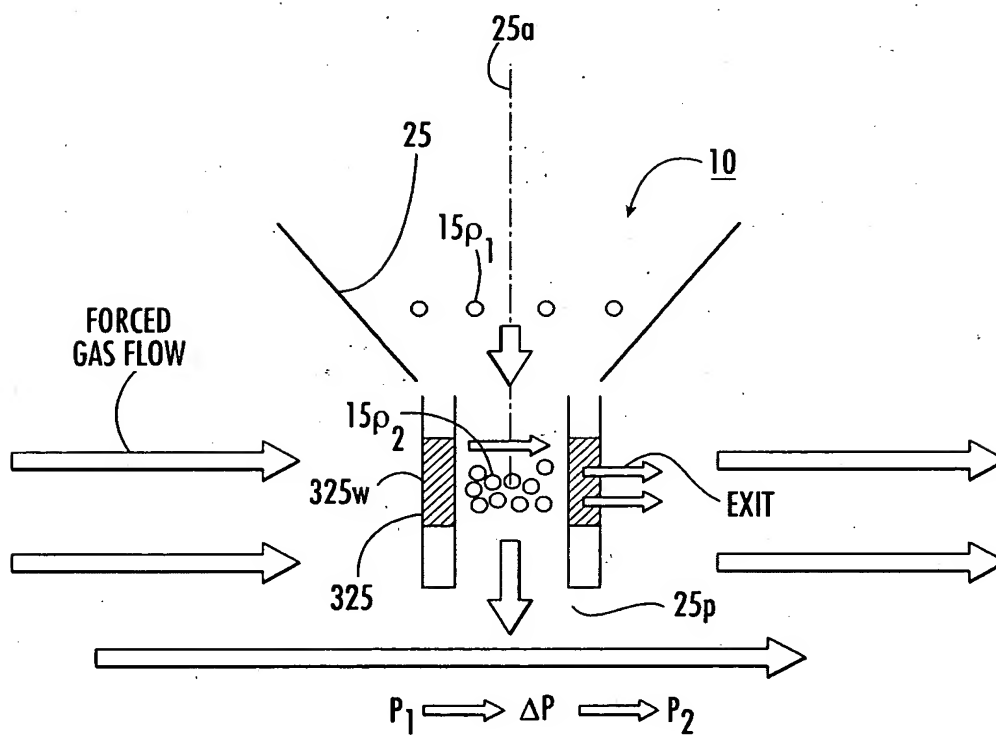


FIG. 5B

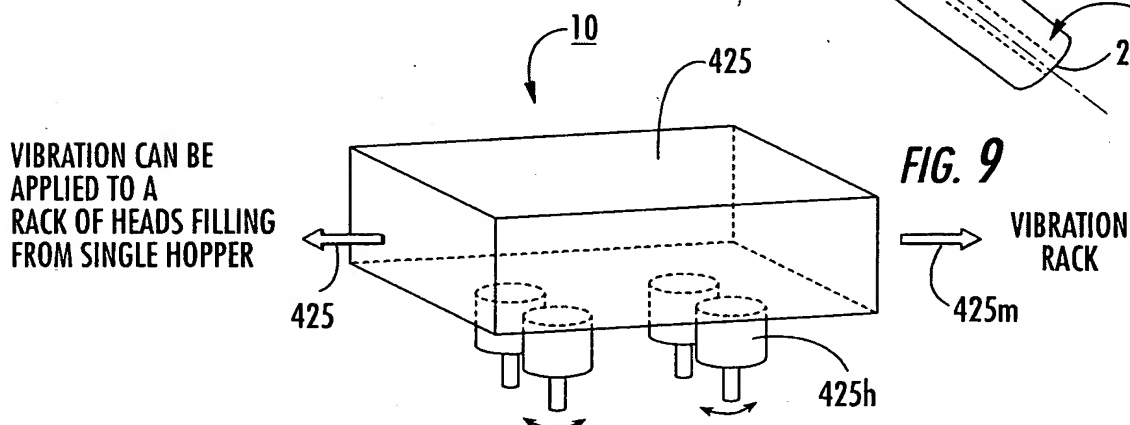
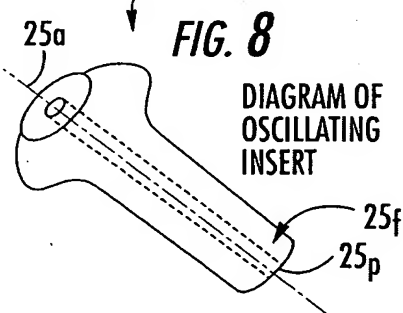
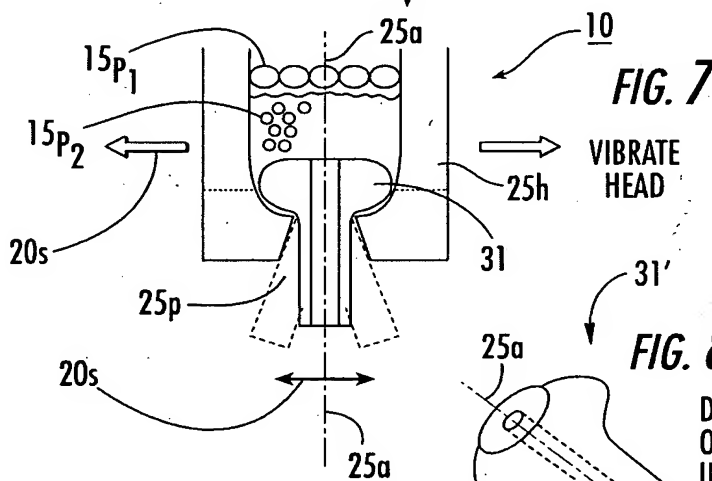
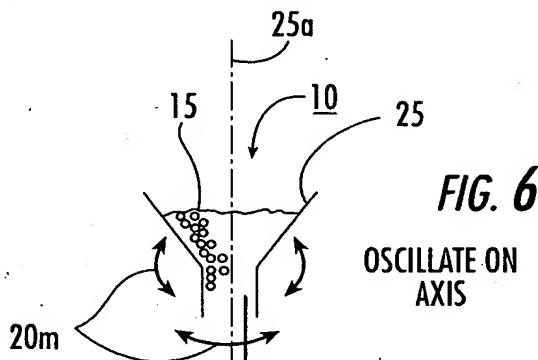
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NON-LINEAR VIBRATION / CENTRIFUGATION PRINCIPLE OF POWDER FILLING

BASIC PRINCIPLE:

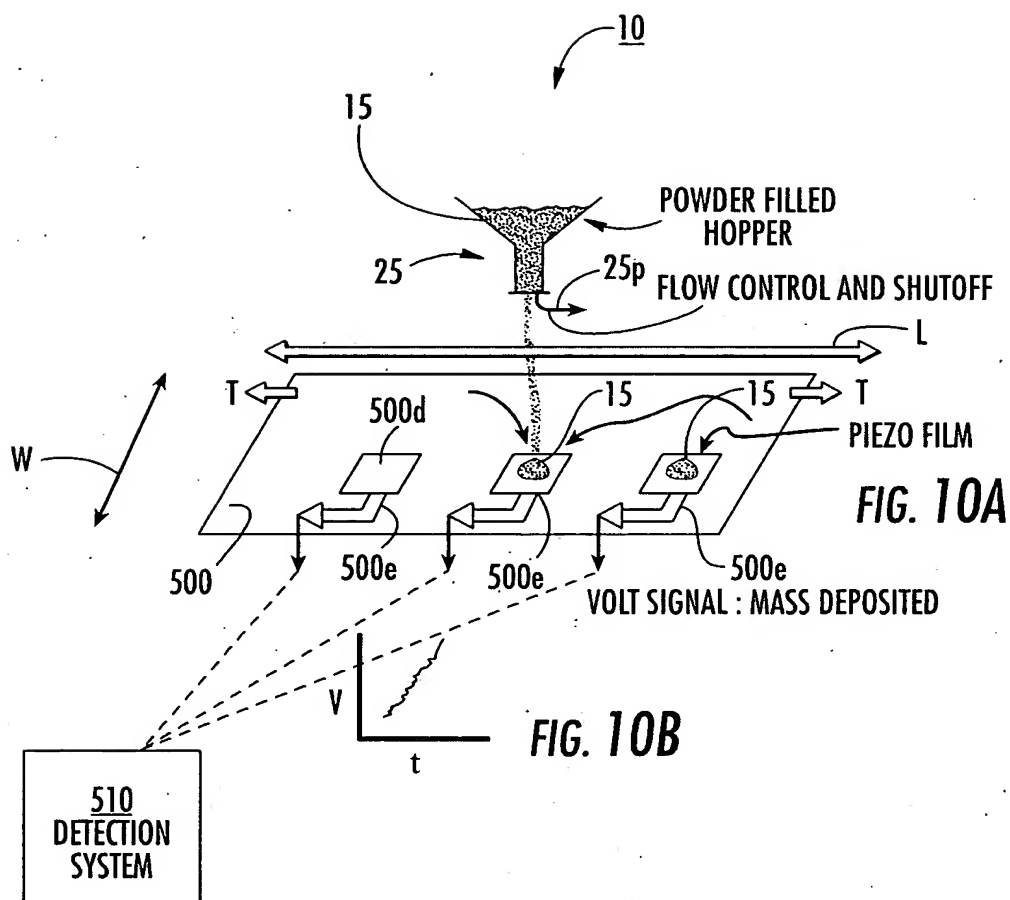
COMBINE NON-LINEAR FUNCTION
WITH CENTRIFUGAL MOTION

THIS CAN BE ADAPTED
TO LOCAL NON-LINEAR
VIBRATION.



RADIUS (OR EXTREMES) OF MOTION CAN BE VERY SMALL. AT HIGH FREQUENCY
THE ANGULAR VELOCITY WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO GIVE DIRECTIONAL
ACCELERATION TO PARTICLES.

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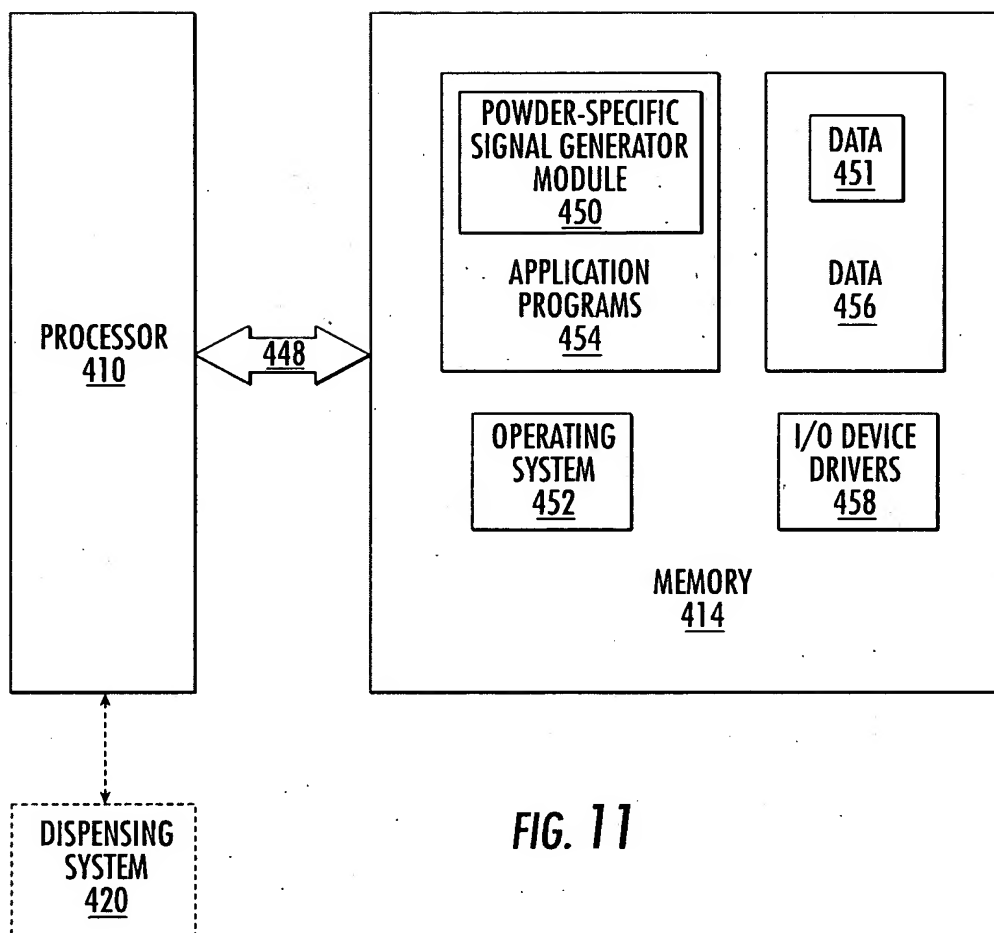


FIG. 11

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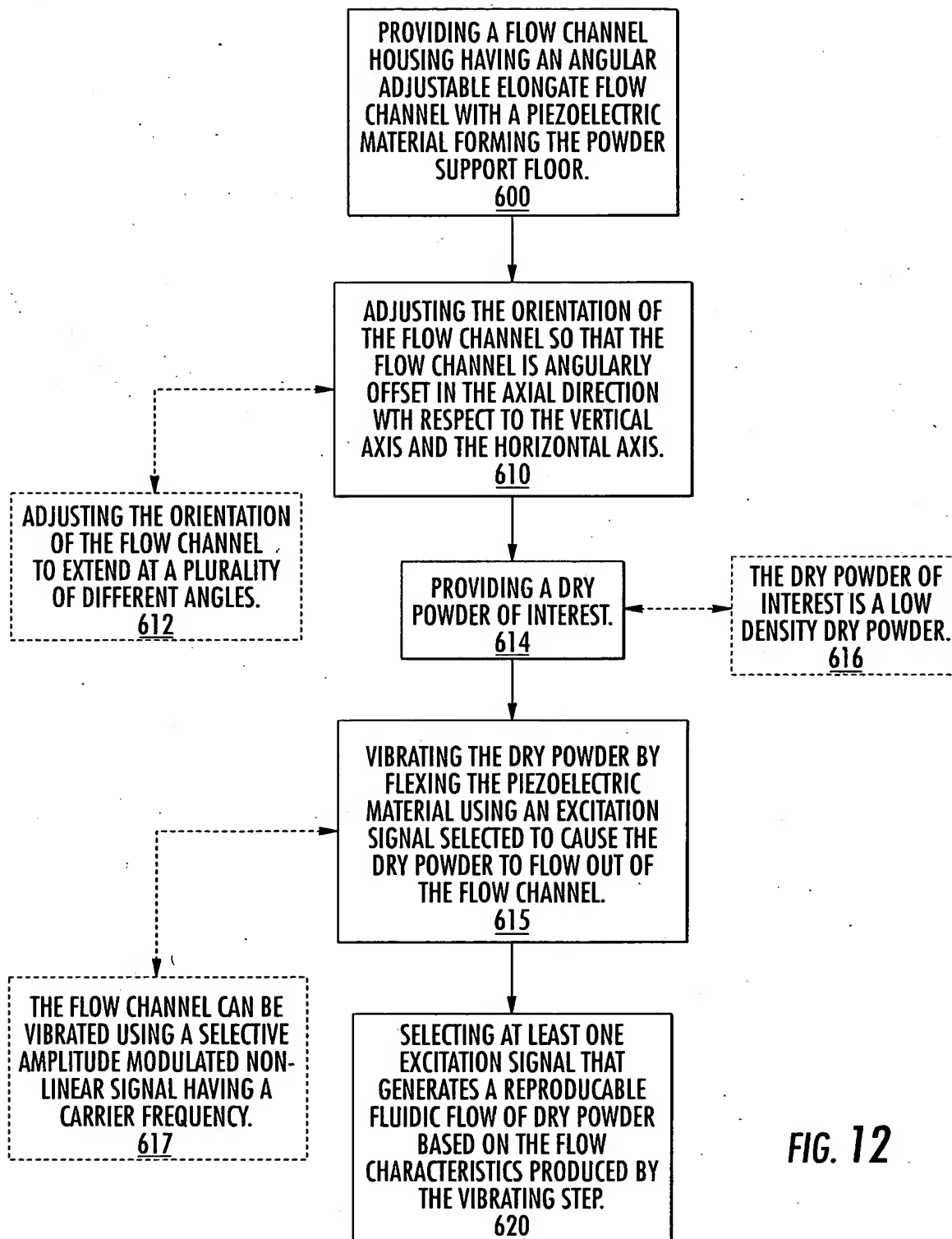
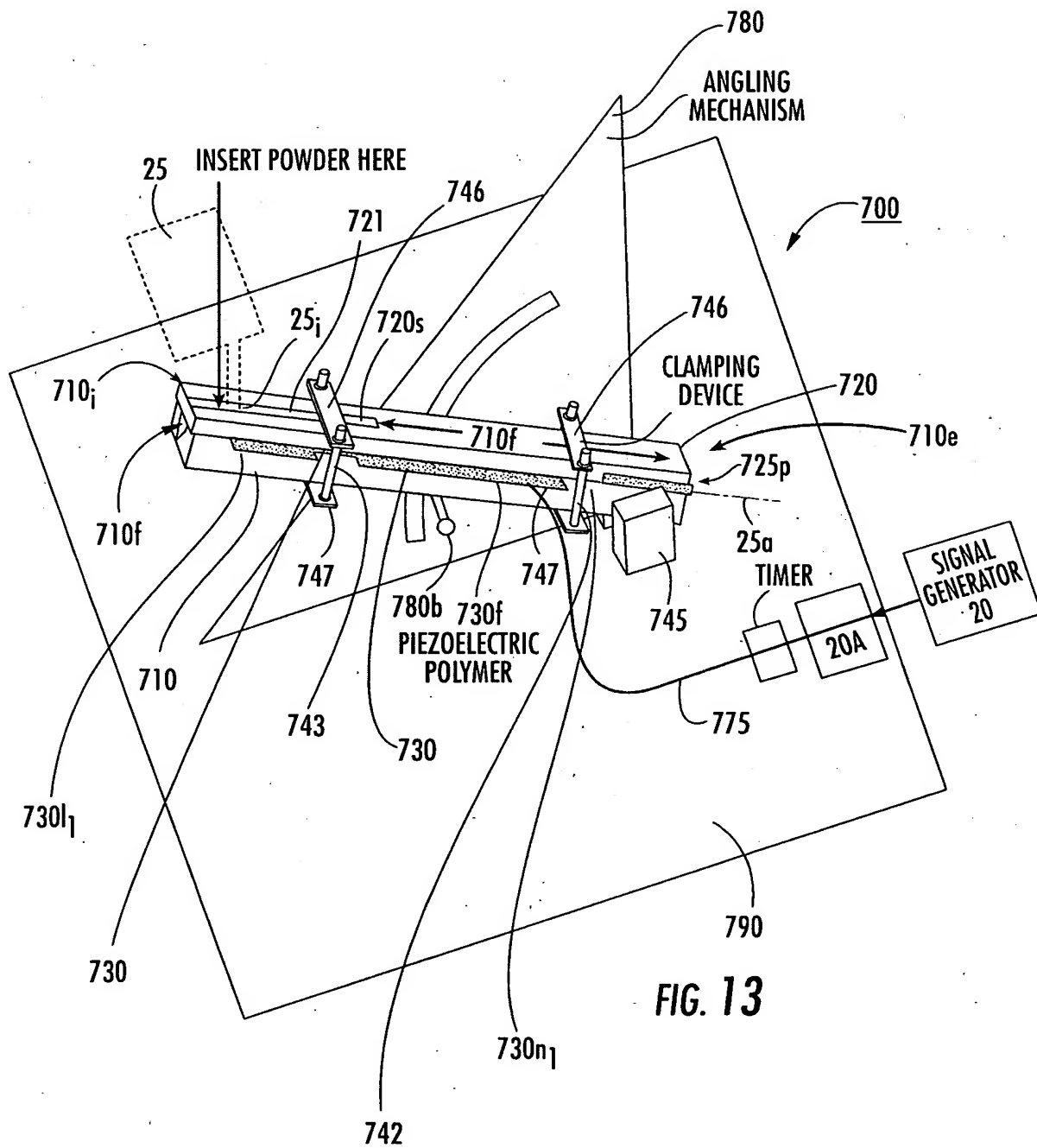
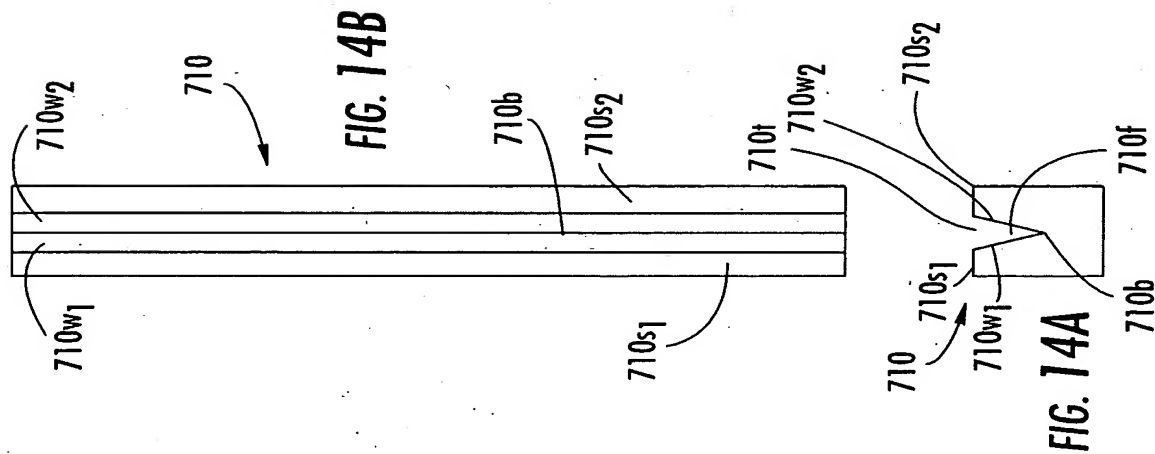
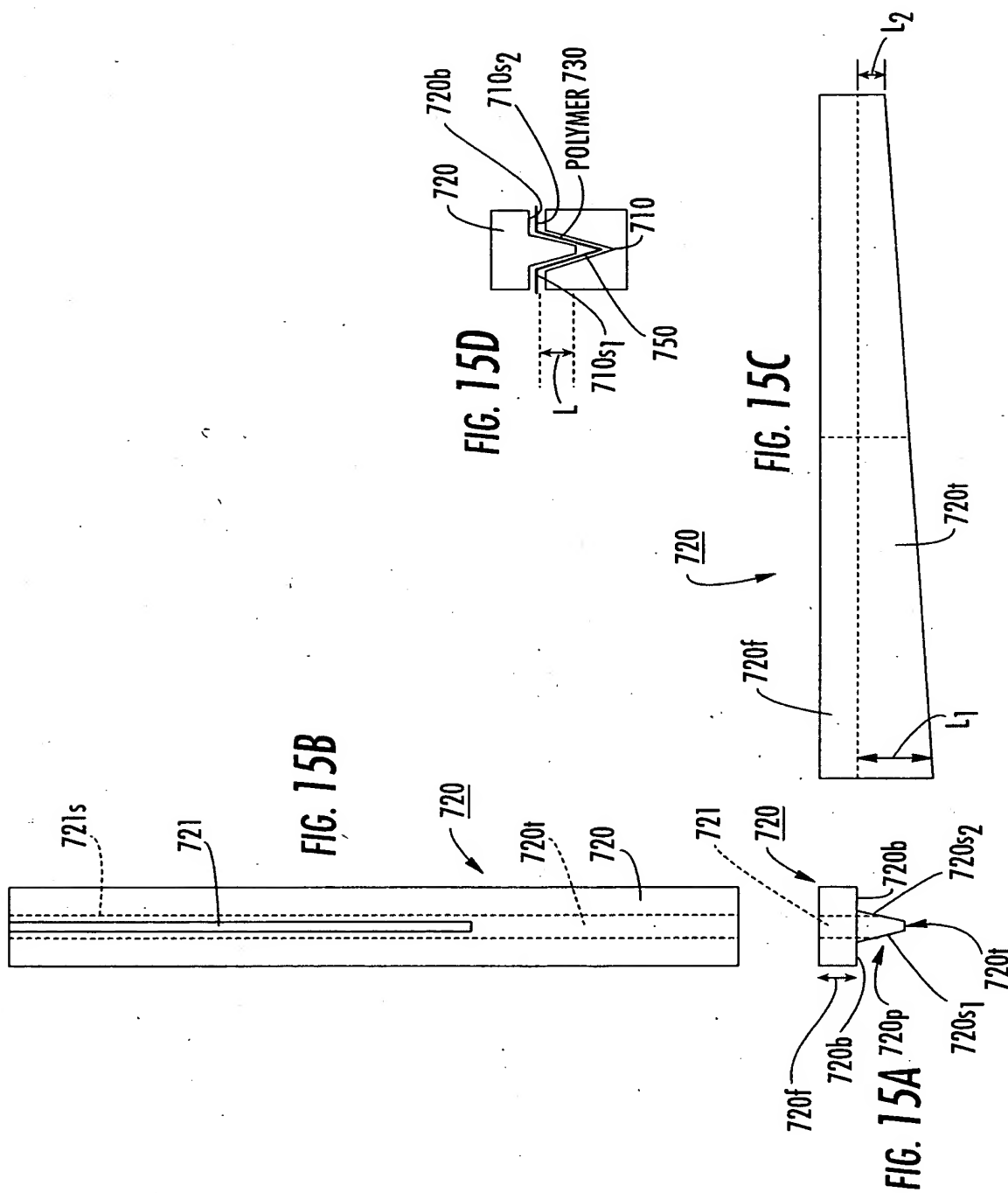


FIG. 12





CHANNEL



PART 3: PIEZOELECTRIC POLYMER

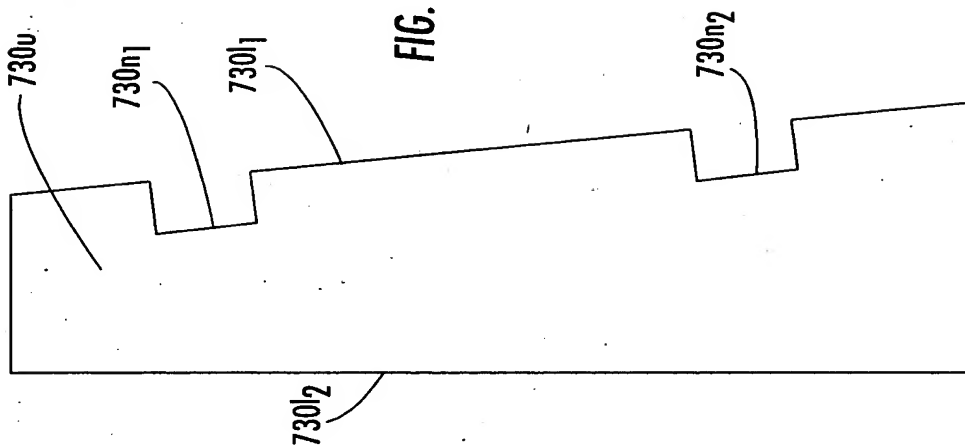


FIG. 16A

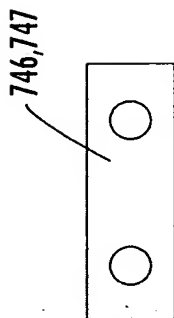


FIG. 16B

